

# 4.4

## The Pythagorean Theorem and the Distance Formula

**Goal** Use the Pythagorean Theorem and the Distance Formula.

### VOCABULARY

Legs of a right triangle

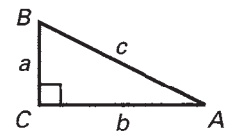
Hypotenuse

Distance Formula

### THEOREM 4.7: THE PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM

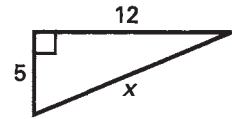
**Words** In a right triangle, the square of the length of the \_\_\_\_\_ is equal to the sum of the squares of the lengths of the legs.

**Symbols** If  $m\angle C = 90^\circ$ , then  $c^2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .



**Example 1** Find the Length of the Hypotenuse

Find the length of the hypotenuse.

**Solution**Use the Pythagorean Theorem to write an equation of the form  $(\text{hypotenuse})^2 = (\text{leg})^2 + (\text{leg})^2$ .

$$x^2 = (\underline{\quad})^2 + (\underline{\quad})^2 \quad \text{Substitute.}$$

$$x^2 = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} \quad \text{Multiply.}$$

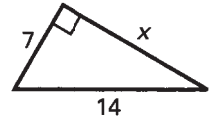
$$x^2 = \underline{\quad} \quad \text{Add.}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} = \underline{\quad} \quad \text{Find the positive square root.}$$

$$x = \underline{\quad} \quad \text{Solve for } x.$$

**Answer** The length of the hypotenuse is  $\underline{\quad}$ .**Example 2** Find the Length of a Leg

Find the unknown side length.

**Solution**Use the Pythagorean Theorem to write an equation of the form  $(\text{hypotenuse})^2 = (\text{leg})^2 + (\text{leg})^2$ .

$$(\underline{\quad})^2 = (\underline{\quad})^2 + (x)^2 \quad \text{Substitute.}$$

$$\underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} + x^2 \quad \text{Multiply.}$$

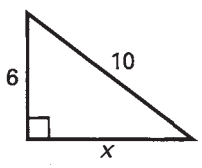
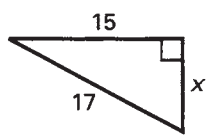
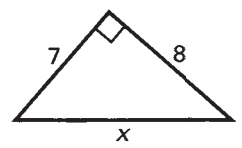
$$\underline{\quad} = x^2 \quad \text{Subtract } \underline{\quad} \text{ from each side.}$$

$$\underline{\quad} = \sqrt{x^2} \quad \text{Find the positive square root.}$$

$$\underline{\quad} \approx x \quad \text{Approximate with a calculator.}$$

**Answer** The side length is about  $\underline{\quad}$  units.

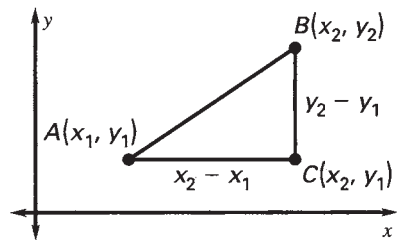
✓ **Checkpoint** Find the unknown side length.

<p><b>1.</b></p> 	<p><b>2.</b></p> 	<p><b>3.</b></p> 
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**THE DISTANCE FORMULA**

If  $A(x_1, y_1)$  and  $B(x_2, y_2)$  are points in a coordinate plane, then the distance between  $A$  and  $B$  is

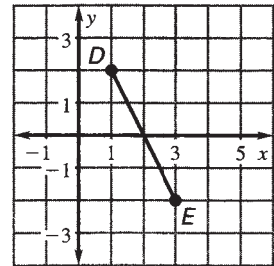
$$AB = \sqrt{(\quad)^2 + (\quad)^2}.$$



**Example 3** Use the Distance Formula

Find the distance between  $D(1, 2)$  and  $E(3, -2)$ .

Plot points  $D$  and  $E$  in a coordinate plane. Let  $D(1, 2)$  be  $(x_1, y_1)$ , so  $x_1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  and  $y_1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ . Let  $E(3, -2)$  be  $(x_2, y_2)$ , so  $x_2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  and  $y_2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .



$$\begin{aligned} DE &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &= \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \\ &\approx \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

Distance Formula

Substitute.

Simplify.

Add.

Approximate with a calculator.

**Answer** The distance between  $D$  and  $E$  is about  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  units.

**Follow-Up**

Can Example 3 be done using the Pythagorean Theorem rather than the Distance Formula? Explain.

**✓ Checkpoint** Find the distance between the points.

